

INDIANS BEAT BROOKLYN 8-1 THRILLER

Game of Sensations Filled With Unusual Fielding and Heavy Hitting.

TRIPLE PLAY, UNAIDED

Wambsgans Retires Side Unassisted, Record for World Series.

HOME RUN WITH 3 ON

Elmer Smith Bats Ball Over Fence and Cleveland Fans Go Into Frenzy.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland (A. L.)	10	3	.769
Brooklyn (N. L.)	5	8	.385

By a Staff Correspondent of THE HERALD. CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—Through the baseball corridors of time, this afternoon reverberated the thunderous record of two heroic achievements, two remarkable feats, one on attack and the other on defence, which hitherto had defied the most vigorous efforts of players in world series. One was a home run with the bases filled, hit by Elmer Smith, and the other was a triple play unassisted, by William Wambsgans.

These matchless accomplishments, both by Cleveland men, made a great triumph for the Indians over Brooklyn greater still. They provided the booming drum accompaniment to a third Cleveland pean of victory, which drowned out Brooklyn's whistling through a baseball graveyard. The score was 8 to 1.

This was indeed a dour, dreary, luckless day for Brooklyn. Batted at every turn, with Elmer Smith, its great pitcher, driven from the mound in the fourth inning, Cleveland, rising to hitherto unattained achievements both in the field and at the bat—with every break of the game going against it, the club which represents part of New York on the losing end from the very start.

Fortune Favors Bagby.

For the second time in the series Bagby was opposed by James Bagby. But it was a Bagby who was most enthusiastically favored by the Cleveland fans. Cleveland's twelve hits off Grimes and Clarence Mitchell, who took his place, while Brooklyn hammered out thirteen hits off Bagby. Yet it was not until the closing minute of the game that the Dodgers were able to escape a shutout.

And so to-night Brooklyn faces a critical situation. For the second time in the series it is playing the role of the underdog.

It has lost three games and won two. It has seen its best pitchers hammered without mercy by a relief pitcher, who has been determined to exact the most onerous penalty for being kept in the line. It is a well beaten, routed Brooklyn club which faces the highly critical contest of to-morrow.

But it is a fighting Brooklyn club—a game, aggressive combination which kept heads up in the thick of the sickening defeat of this afternoon and kept pressing forward to the next day's battle. It is a team that is fighting to win.

What a game this Cleveland club played to-day! In the field it was a team that everywhere, always playing to its brain as well as with its hands and legs. At the bat it was cunning, resourceful, powerful and dangerous.

Three double plays, always played every minute, triple play by Wamby told only part of the tale of the defence which these Titans of the American League threw up behind the indifferent pitching of Bagby.

And the attack was in keeping with the defence. In addition to the home run which was delivered by Smith there was another home run by Bagby himself which sent the triple play into the air. There were lesser batted heroes too. Whether the Smith home run or the Wambsgans triple play deserves the top position among the deeds of the day, it is a question. But the effort of the attack always seems to outshine the great deed on defence, at least for the time being. But after the passing of years it is likely that the record of Wambsgans will stand out in bolder relief.

This home run by Smith, the terrific force of which exploded the hopes and chances of the Dodgers in the first inning, was a classic case of a home run. It was a home run of the old type, a most violent thump which sent the ball travelling far and high. It cleared the screen which looms high above the fence in right field, fell straight to lifting the ball over the right field wall at Ebbets Field.

When Smith came to bat in the first inning he faced a situation which almost cried out for the rise of a hero. It was a setting with which few are favored in a world's series, and it was a response such as none other had made since the classic came into being. Men had hit home runs in world's series with two on base. Men—Benny Kauff of the Giants—had hit two home runs in one game. But no one had hit a home run with a batman being able to deliver a home run with all the bases occupied.

Howling, Roaring, Sereeching.

And it was this fact of baseball history, as well as the three men on the base, which confronted Smith when he carried his bat to the plate. In addition, Wambsgans and Speaker, all had hit singles off the astonished Grimes—were straining on the leash. The crowd was howling, roaring, sereeching. There was a chance to settle the score, and it was up to Smith to give the Indians the big edge in the series.

The roaring thousands would not have been for an answer. Smith knew it. The

SOVIET ARMY BREAKING UP UNDER POLISH PEACE DELAY

Lenine and Trotsky Yield to Discontents, After Shooting of Army's Delegation Stirs a Hornet's Nest.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—A despatch to the *Dagens Nyheter* from Reval says: "There is no doubt that the Soviet army is facing dissolution. The new peace terms were forced through as a desperate means to prevent this dissolution, but they were too late to arrest the spread of the demoralization."

"The news that the army's delegation of twelve men sent to Moscow were shot, caused great indignation and assisted considerably in the Polish victory at the Niemen River. A second delegation was arrested, but the army now has sent a third delegation, urgently demanding that the army's will be obeyed, that peace be concluded and that satisfaction be given for the delegates who were shot."

Lenine and Trotsky have now completely yielded and despatched new peace emissaries to Finland and Poland. The long resistance against peace has considerably decreased the willingness of the army to fight its enemies."

The newspaper also publishes a letter from Maxim Gorky addressed to Lenine, strongly protesting against the imprisonment of a number of Russian scientists, and denouncing such destruction of the nation's intellectual wealth.

As a result of the protest several of the prisoners were released, though their heads were injured by privations. One of them named Belozolov died from ill treatment.

OUTLAW TROOPS CAPTURE VILNA SEES WRANGLER COMING STRONG

Polish Commander Resigns to Let Mixed Forces Enter the City.

WANT POLAND TO HAVE IT

Entente Envoys Take Charge With Head of French Mission as Governor.

By the Associated Press. RIGA, Oct. 10.—The Polish General, Zeigowski, with two divisions of Lithuanian and white Russian troops entered Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, Friday evening, according to the Polish communication issued to-day.

Gen. Sikorski, commanding the Polish army on the northern front, reports that Gen. Zeigowski was compelled to resign his Polish command on that front in order to execute the demand of his troops that they be allowed to capture Vilna, "to give the population the right of self-determination."

Attaches of the Polish General Staff with the peace delegation say they do not know if any steps have been taken by the Polish military authorities to force the outlaw army out of Vilna, nor do they know if any will be taken. The General Staff and the members of the delegation have been insisting for some time that the Poles did not intend to take Vilna, and the army on that front was supposed to occupy Vilna in the other direction toward Minsk.

The communication concerning Vilna is brief and does not give any details of how great the pressure was on the Poles, or how they reacted to it. It only says that the Poles have decided to let the Entente envoys take charge of the city. The Poles have decided to let the Entente envoys take charge of the city.

Princess Sapieha, the Foreign Minister, today announced that negotiations with Lithuania concerning an armistice and a line of demarcation between the armies of the two countries had been concluded. The Polish delegates, he added, had refused to become the treaty between Lithuania and Soviet Russia.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Oct. 10.—The Lithuanian insurgents who occupied Vilna did so in protest against the decision of the Lithuanian and Polish peace delegates that the Vilna district should be included in the Lithuanian territory. The insurgents contend that the Vilna and Grodno districts rightly belong to Poland.

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LONDON, Oct. 10.—The London Times correspondent at Kovno says the Lithuanian Government evacuated Vilna Friday. The Entente representatives have assumed the local administration. Col. Reuss, chief of the French military mission in Lithuania, has been appointed Governor. It is not likely, adds the correspondent, that the Government will return until the question of the possession of the city is finally decided.

As to the evacuation of Vilna, the Times dated Friday says the Polish officers at staff headquarters at Veronoff (south of Vilna) on Thursday declared that they would not leave the city without the consent of the Polish Government. They refused to be overruled by the "backings" of the Entente and the Control Commission, according to the British Military Attaché, Major Partiger.

The popular view in Kovno, says the correspondent, is that the Poles are following in the footsteps of the Lithuanians in the first place, and that a portion of the army intends ostensibly to sever connection with Poland across the Niemen River and operate independently in Lithuanian territory. It is expected that the Lithuanians will be able to hold the city without the consent of the Polish Government. They refused to be overruled by the "backings" of the Entente and the Control Commission, according to the British Military Attaché, Major Partiger.

ADMIRAL VON SCHEER'S WIFE AND MAID SLAIN

Daughter Wounded Badly by Two Masked Intruders.

WEIMAR, Germany, Oct. 10.—The wife of Admiral Reinhardt von Scheer, former chief of the German Admiralty Staff, and her maid were murdered and their eighteen-year-old daughter wounded seriously by two masked men who broke into the Admiral's villa yesterday afternoon. One of the murderers was identified as an artist named Buchner, committed suicide in a coal bin, while the other fled.

Admiral von Scheer was asleep in an upper chamber of the house when the murders were committed. No motive for the deed has been discovered. None of the family's belongings was taken.

TRAIN KILLS TWO CYCLISTS. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Two motorcyclists, George McMullin and Paul Pielen, were killed near Gloucester, N. J., to-day, when a train struck their machines. Both victims lived in Gloucester.

For experienced help in a hurry see HERALD "Situation Wanted" Ads.—Ads.

DESTROY ALL RUSSIAN DRYS DEMAND G. O. P. TO RETAIN ITS CONTROL IN NEXT CONGRESS

To Ask Congress for Drastic New Laws and Larger Enforcement Fund.

BIG LOBBY IS IN PLAN

Would Have \$135,000,000 Appropriated to Buy Up Present Stocks.

TRYING TO ENLIST BANKS

Distillers Are Reported Ready to Have Taxpayers Go to Their Rescue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Comprehensive plans for checking illicit traffic in whiskey through the shutting off of withdrawals at the warehouses of the prohibition enforcement officers of the Treasury. Recommendations are to be made to Congress not only for a vast increase in the prohibition enforcement fund of \$4,500,000 a year, but for changes in the law that will make it easier to shut off the number of permits granted for wholesale dealing in whiskey and to give enforcement officers a closer check on what is withdrawn.

For months great quantities of whiskey have mysteriously flooded the shadowy markets of the big cities, particularly in the East. Prohibition officers do not know where it is coming from, but they draw the easy deduction that it is slipping from the hands of the authorized wholesalers into the hands of those who illicitly traffic in it. There are something more than 3,000 outstanding permits to wholesalers to withdraw whiskey from bonded warehouses and dispose of it on Government permit to those authorized to use it for medicinal and other purposes, and for non-beverage use. These authorized retailers, including the drug stores of the country, number fewer than 12,500, so that there is a wholesaler for every four or five retailers.

Whiskey may be withdrawn for many legitimate purposes, but there is no escaping the evidence that much of it is being drawn from its way into illegitimate use. Enforcement officers are prepared to fight this situation hard. They feel that the bootlegging industry, which has forced the price of whiskey down in some instances almost to preprohibition levels, is a reflection on them.

Dry's Plans Closely Guarded. Prohibition advocates also are prepared to fight this situation hard. Some organizations that brought about the "dry" amendment to the Constitution are now planning a forceful campaign before the next Congress to have the Government confiscate and destroy all the whiskey there is except a minimum amount for medicinal purposes. Plans for the campaign and a great lobby before Congress are being closely guarded, but they have been more widely discussed.

The undertaking by the Government would be a mighty expensive one and is not expected to find much favor. Should the Government destroy existing stocks reimbursing the good faith holders it would mean burning or dumping something like 45,000,000 gallons of whiskey, gin and all other particularly palatable spirits.

On the present market the wholesale value of the whiskey, which does not take into account taxes on other costs incidental to withdrawal from warehouses, is something like \$3 a gallon, even if it is bought at \$2.50 a gallon from the bootlegger. This would make the total cost for destruction of something like \$135,000,000 of the whiskey, something that the Government is not likely to look upon kindly at a time of difficulty in making expenditures come under receipts, even with heavy war taxes still running and likely to run.

Should the contemplated campaign be sprung upon an unwilling Congress, however, it will have a strong pressure of support from unsuspected sources, according to officials in Washington. Many of the country's leading banks and bankers would welcome such a programme. They have whiskey warehouse receipts that they would be glad to get rid of. The sum involved represents many million dollars, particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky.

A great majority of the distillers would also vigorously support such a move, as it would relieve them of further stock and interest in a perilous business. They would like to sell out at a fair price, and an emergency measure like this would give them a ready market.

Uncle Sam. Regret would be principally with the consumers who are willing to pay as high as \$20 a quart, and with the illicit traffickers, who, by devious ways, have kept up an undiminished supply. There is no question that a great part of this supply came in the early days of prohibition from stocks that had been purchased in advance, but prices seem to indicate that this supply has been increased recently, rather than diminished.

Vast Supplies Are "Invisible." Withdrawals from the Government bonded warehouses give a similar inference. In five months, from February 1, just after the Eighteenth Amendment became operative, to June 30, 1,638,000 gallons of whiskey left the 320 or more bonded warehouses. This came out of the known supply, that of which the Government has a record. The for or were millions of gallons of which the Government knows nothing, from moonshine to that which left distilleries early and found its way into the places. Of the nearly 6,000,000 gallons

CLOSING TIME FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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9 P. M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway.

9 P. M. at Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

9 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

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9 P. M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway.

9 P. M. at Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

9 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

COX GIVES TAFT'S CABLES CHANGING PACT TO PROVE 'IT NOT' A 'WILSON LEAGUE'

Wilson-Taft Cables on League, Used by Cox, Deal Another Blow to White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gov. Cox's publication of the Wilson-Taft correspondence has brought about a situation that will require much explanation from the White House, according to views expressed here to-night. No secret has ever been made of the fact that Mr. Taft, as head of the League to Enforce Peace, had communicated some of his ideas to Mr. Wilson. But the tangle comes in the statement from the White House and echoed by Gov. Cox that "every suggestion from Mr. Taft" was followed literally.

Gov. Cox's documents show that on June 28, 1919, Mr. Taft in an urgent and cordial note to Mr. Tumulty suggested that the President point out to Congress the necessity of the league in view of the chaotic condition of Europe and the Bolshevik terror. Mr. Taft also said: "His (the President's) appeal will be much more influential if he pleads his cause and does not attack the opposition."

Then less than a month later, on July 23, Mr. Taft sent his memorable letter to Will H. Hays in which he attacked Mr. Wilson for "his apparent wish to dictate the policy of the world." Along with this letter Mr. Taft offered for the consideration of the Senate his six reservations, which paralleled those of Senator Lodge on Article X, the Monroe Doctrine and domestic issues, which many regarded as strong as those of Senator Lodge.

If the President "followed every suggestion from Mr. Taft literally," as Gov. Cox says, what caused Mr. Taft, within the short period of a month, to break off with the President and appeal directly to the Senate to ratify with reservations? That's the question that is puzzling political circles here.

14 Amendments by Ex-President, Root and Hughes Adopted.

'NO IDEAS IGNORED' Opening of White House Files Seen as Move to Split G. O. P.

BID FOR THE TAFT WING

By a Staff Correspondent of THE HERALD. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—Gov. Cox made public to-night a series of cable messages which passed between President Wilson and William H. Taft during the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles. They came into his possession, of course, from Mr. Wilson's private files in the White House.

These communications show that Mr. Taft made frequent suggestions for changes and modifications of the covenant of the League of Nations, together with advice as to how Republican opposition might be overcome. They covered a period from March 16 to June 28, 1919, and were transmitted for Mr. Taft to Mr. Wilson in Paris through Secretary Tumulty, at times in cipher.

Gov. Cox had a twofold purpose in making public the documents at this stage of the campaign—first, in an effort to prove that the League of Nations covenant was not a man affair and that Mr. Wilson welcomed suggestions and amendments, and, further, to drive a wedge into the Republican ranks between those who favor the League of Nations and those who do not. Except for the handing out of these texts, no such campaign has been carried on from the White House. Gov. Cox passed a day of rest in Springfield, where to-morrow he will resume his stump campaign.

1920 U. S. TAXES 5 1-2 BILLIONS WILSON BUSY ON SPENCER REPLY

New Record Is Increase of \$1,557,925,839 Over 1919 Fiscal Year Figures.

SPIRITS ONLY \$97,907,198

Income and Excess Profits Receipts for New York Total \$1,418,332,651—Costs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Collection of Federal taxes of the fiscal year 1920 set a new record with a total of \$5,408,075,468, an increase of \$1,557,925,839 over the 1919 figures. Most of the increase was in income and excess profits taxes, whose total was \$3,957,701,375, compared with \$2,600,783,901 in the preceding year.

Detailed figures for all taxes were made public to-day in a preliminary statement by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Williams. The statement compares tax receipts from whiskey and other spirits for 1920 and for 1919, when these taxes were the principal source of Government income. Collections on distilled spirits for 1920 amounted to \$97,907,198, a big decrease from \$365,211,252 in 1919 as a result of national prohibition. Collections for 1920 on fermented liquors, beers and ales totaled \$41,845,874, compared with \$117,332,000 in 1919.

Prior to the enactment of the tariff act of 1909 providing for an excise tax on corporations the three principal sources of revenue were spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco. In 1909 the revenue from these sources totaled \$244,211,624, or 99.19 per cent. of all collections. For the fiscal year 1919 they amounted to only 8.05 per cent. of total collections, though the aggregate was \$435,718,450.

Back Payments in the Total.

The tax receipts for 1920 include the third and fourth instalments of income and excess profits taxes for the calendar year 1919, and the first and second instalments of these taxes for the calendar year 1920, as well as various back payments on account of additional assessments, penalties and amended returns for income and profit taxes resulting from field investigations and office adjustments.

Receipts for New York for the year totaled \$1,418,332,651. For Connecticut, \$106,849,588 and for New Jersey, \$155,989,727.

Of miscellaneous taxes more than \$100,000,000 was collected on railroad passenger fares and Pullman berths. Taxes on telegraphs, telephones and radio messages aggregated \$26,434,875. Cigarette taxes were \$181,512,415, more than half the total for all tobacco.

Sources of Excise Taxes. Excise taxes were collected as follows:

Automobiles, etc.	\$144,404,448
Planes, organs, etc.	12,025,071
Tenue racquets and sporting goods, etc.	2,944,912
Chewing gum	1,124,910
Photographs, films, etc.	790,912
Candy	23,177,758
Great, shells, etc.	4,044,725
Hunting and bowie knives	35,325
Kid gloves, daggers, etc.	1,114
Portable soap and toilet soap	174,084
Thermos bottles	219,304
Cigar holders	16,273
Automatic alarm devices, machines, etc.	88,875
Ironing, heavy boots, etc.	136,020
Motorcycles, etc.	2,750
Articles made of fur	15,211,213
Yachts, motor boats, etc.	21,913
Toiletries, soap and toilet soap	1,819,410
Powders	5,809,410
Leads	4,881,176
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	1,844,124
Measuring devices, etc.	1,844,124
Trunks, valises, purses, pocket-books, etc.	17,009,218
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	6,228,610
Perfumes, cosmetics and medicine	1,218,000
Miscellaneous revenue act 1917	2,318,000
Total	\$208,480,530

Where Special Taxes Came From.

Special taxes were collected as follows:

Corporations, on value of capital stock	\$30,000,262
Brokers	2,125,337
Theatres, museums	1,948,337
Halls, etc.	197,077
Circuses, entertainments, etc.	197,077

Best Outlook for G. O. P.

The constitutional provision that the Senate shall be a continuing body composed of members whose terms are six years—four years longer than the members of the House—gives the G. O. P. the best outlook for the next Congress.

SEVERE PHILIPPINE QUAKE.

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 10.—A severe earthquake today at Baguio, capital of Benguet Province in Luzon, about 150 miles north of here, damaged the observatory there, broke water mains on the military reservation and cracked several concrete walls.

A landslide occurred as a result of high water in the river at Baguio. No loss of life was reported.

LANDSLIDE FOLLOWS HIGH WATER ON LIZON ISLAND.

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CHILDREN WHO COUGH

Should be given Father John's Medicine promptly. It has had over 200 years' experience for cough and throat trouble. No drugs—Ads.